

ASIAEX Horizontal Internal Wave Array

Timothy F. Duda

Applied Ocean Physics and Engineering Department, MS 11
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Woods Hole, MA 02543
phone: (508) 289-2495 fax: (508) 457-2194 email: tduda@whoi.edu

James D. Irish

Applied Ocean Physics and Engineering Department, MS 17
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Woods Hole, MA 02543
phone: (508) 289-2732 fax: (508) 457-2154 email: jirish@whoi.edu

Award Number: N00014-00-1-0206

<http://www.oal.whoi.edu/ASIAEX01>

LONG TERM GOALS

Our goals are to understand the physics of acoustic/internal wave interaction on the world's continental shelves, the acoustic signal variability resulting from such interaction, and the dynamics of shelf internal waves.

OBJECTIVES

We wish to quantify internal waves and acoustic/internal wave interactions in the spring 2001 ONR Asian Seas International Acoustics Experiment (ASIAEX). We also wish to determine the primary features and the dominant dynamical effects displayed by internal waves propagating past the acoustic equipment using many inexpensive moorings. An higher quantity of moorings than previous experiments provides broad and detailed horizontal sampling. The behavior of internal waves and tides at this site will be compared with that at other experimental sites such as the New England and European shelves.

APPROACH

Our research uses temperature time-series data from many moorings in an area showing rich nonlinear wave activity, the ASIAEX 2001 area of the South China Sea between Taiwan and Hong Kong. This differs from other recent experiments simply by having more moorings. Unfortunately, in previous studies of nonlinear internal wave evolution in coastal waters, the spacing between the moorings has typically been either too broad to fully resolve the development of the waves, or the moorings were sufficiently close together but not always in the most interesting place from a dynamical standpoint. Our approach should improve measurement and quantification of wave behavior. It must be emphasized that these temperature measurements do not stand alone. Twelve other moorings with physical oceanographic sensors were placed in the area, with eleven recovered, and daily Seasoar surveys were made in the area.

Two technical approaches have been emphasized. The first is the use of less-durable, cheaper mooring technology than is typically employed, resulting in the Locomoor design (Low-cost). The second is

Report Documentation Page				Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188	
Public reporting burden for the collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington VA 22202-4302. Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to a penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number.					
1. REPORT DATE 30 SEP 2002		2. REPORT TYPE		3. DATES COVERED 00-00-2002 to 00-00-2002	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE ASIAEX Horizontal Internal Wave Array				5a. CONTRACT NUMBER	
				5b. GRANT NUMBER	
				5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	
6. AUTHOR(S)				5d. PROJECT NUMBER	
				5e. TASK NUMBER	
				5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER	
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Applied Ocean Physics and Engineering Department, MS 11, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution,,Woods Hole,,MA, 02543				8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)				10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)	
				11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)	
12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release; distribution unlimited					
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES					
14. ABSTRACT Our goals are to understand the physics of acoustic/internal wave interaction on the world???'s continental shelves, the acoustic signal variability resulting from such interaction, and the dynamics of shelf internal waves.					
15. SUBJECT TERMS					
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT Same as Report (SAR)	18. NUMBER OF PAGES 6	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON
a. REPORT unclassified	b. ABSTRACT unclassified	c. THIS PAGE unclassified			

the trading away of dense vertical sampling density in order to gain horizontal coverage without increasing cost.

WORK COMPLETED

We deployed eighteen Locomoors in the vicinity of the WHOI/NPS Horizontal/Vertical Line Array acoustic receiver, forming the Horizontal Internal Wave Array (HIWAY), Figure 1. Eleven were successfully recovered. The figure shows the other ASIAEX moorings, many of which had ADCP's, including the four nearest HIWAY. The ADCP velocity data are highly complementary to the HIWAY/Locomoor temperature data. The instrumentation was in the water from 22 April until 18 May 2001.

The Locomoors had no surface expression in order to safeguard them from human interference. The design was inexpensive and lightweight in comparison with the other ASIAEX moorings. At the upper end were ten plastic floats and an acoustically controlled recovery float and line pack held together with an aluminum frame. Beneath was a synthetic rope attached to a 933 lb anchor, with three thermometers taped and tie-wrapped to the rope. The thermometers were placed in the main thermocline so that high-frequency deviations could be converted to isotherm displacement. Spacing equal to ten meters between at least two of the sensors insured easy detection of ten-meter internal waves by high-frequency overlapping of temperatures.

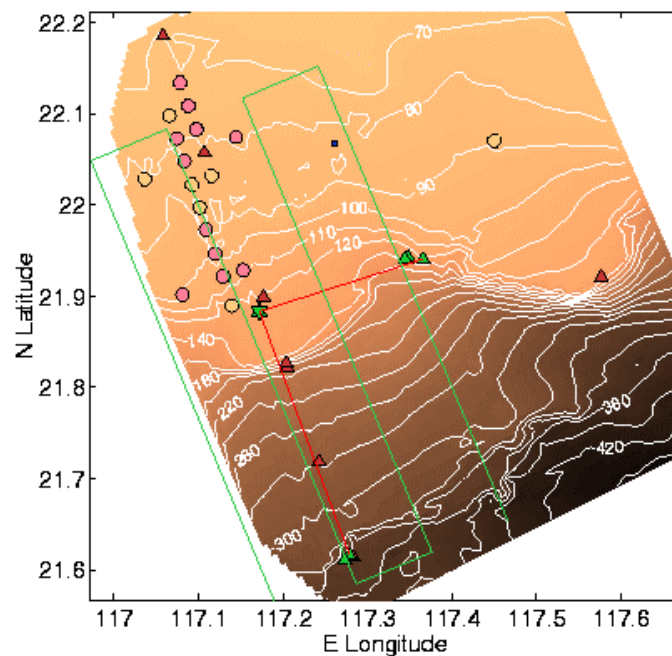


Figure 1. ASIAEX South China Sea site. The Locomoor/HIWAY is shown with circles. Eleven Loco's were recovered (pink) and seven were lost. The Seasoar track is shown in green. The red lines show acoustic transmission paths for moored components, with the HLA/VLA receiver at the vertex, and five sources at the other sites. The red triangles show physical oceanographic moorings additional to the Locomoor array which carried six ADCP's for measurement of internal wave velocities, including the four sites nearest HIWAY. Depths are in meters.

The many moorings will enable continuous two-dimensional horizontal wave mapping, allowing study of wave formation, wavefront interaction, refraction, and energy flux. Towed hydrographic data were collected daily for eight days along the track shown in Figure 1 by Glen Gawarkiewicz and colleagues, which may allow accurate calculation of internal-wave displacements. This can be tested at the other moorings with vertically dense thermometers. The HIWAY data will be combined with other moored sensors in the area and with synthetic aperture radar images to give the best possible temporally continuous picture of the wavefield. An explanation of equipment failures and mooring operations can be found in last year's report.

RESULTS

The HIWAY and the other ASIAEX environmental data were processed and distributed to all project PI's under this project. Figure 2 shows data from the eastern Locomoor in the northern recovered group (see Figure 1). Figure 3 shows a few hours of temperature data from four moorings. The thermometers have been postcalibrated and analysis has begun. An algorithm has been developed to find and count high-amplitude waves, which force isotherms to move past two or more vertically spaced sensors. The waves "census" follow a fortnightly pattern which does not match the local (measured) surface tide fortnightly cycle. Isotherm displacements have been computed for all ASIAEX moorings, from which diurnal and semidiurnal internal tides can be extracted. Additionally, depth-integrated (mean) temperature has been used as a proxy for thermocline displacement; this converts easily into perturbation sound speed for comparison with ASIAEX acoustic fluctuations. Figure 4 shows a comparison of high frequency mean temperature with tide-band temperature, illustrating out of phase behavior of the high frequency waves and the internal tides.

IMPACT/APPLICATIONS

The strongest immediate impact of these data will come from comparison with Mid-Atlantic Byte data showing somewhat different wave behavior, and from quantitative comparison of wave passage with ASIAEX acoustic fluctuations. The acoustics were moved away from the environmental moorings at the last minute, however, so comparison may require wave backpropagation from the array.

TRANSITIONS

Our first transitions will be to ONR Capturing Uncertainty DRI projects, and to other investigators interested in acoustic fluctuations generated by high-amplitude internal waves. The wave data will be of interest to nonlinear internal wave theoreticians and modelers.

RELATED PROJECTS

This project was undertaken under close collaboration with the ONR ASIAEX Volume Interaction Experiment (acoustics) under the direction of Dr. James Lynch, and the Frontal Studies in the South China Sea project of Drs. Gawarkiewicz, Beardsley and Brink, all of WHOI. There are many other related projects under the ASIAEX umbrella. Many of the projects of the Capturing Uncertainty DRI are also related. Related past projects are the SWARM and PRIMER acoustics/shelfbreak front internal wave/acoustic experiments, an acoustic/internal wave interaction modeling study of Duda and Preisig, and similar studied by other investigators such as Finette and Rouseff.

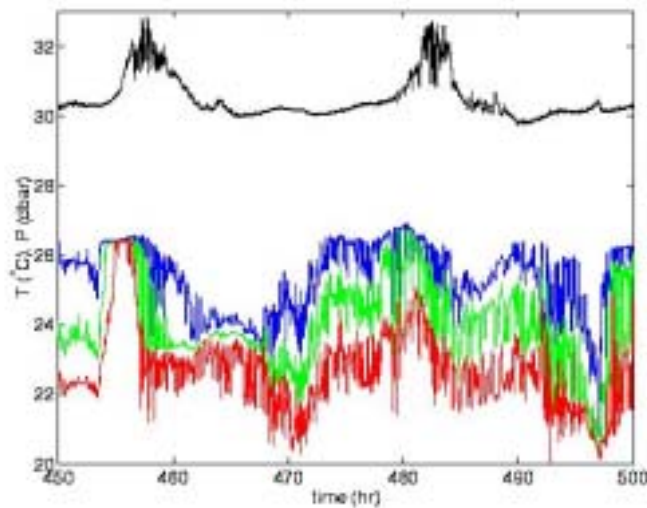


Figure 2. Loco16 data are shown. This is the mooring to the east in the northward recovered group. Depth was 80, sensors at 30, 40 and 50 m depth. The pressure signal (black) shows a typical small mooring pulldown (~2 m) which can be dealt with. The temperature records in this short segment of 675 hours of data show many waves exceeding 10-m amplitude (the sensor spacing) and some of 20 m.

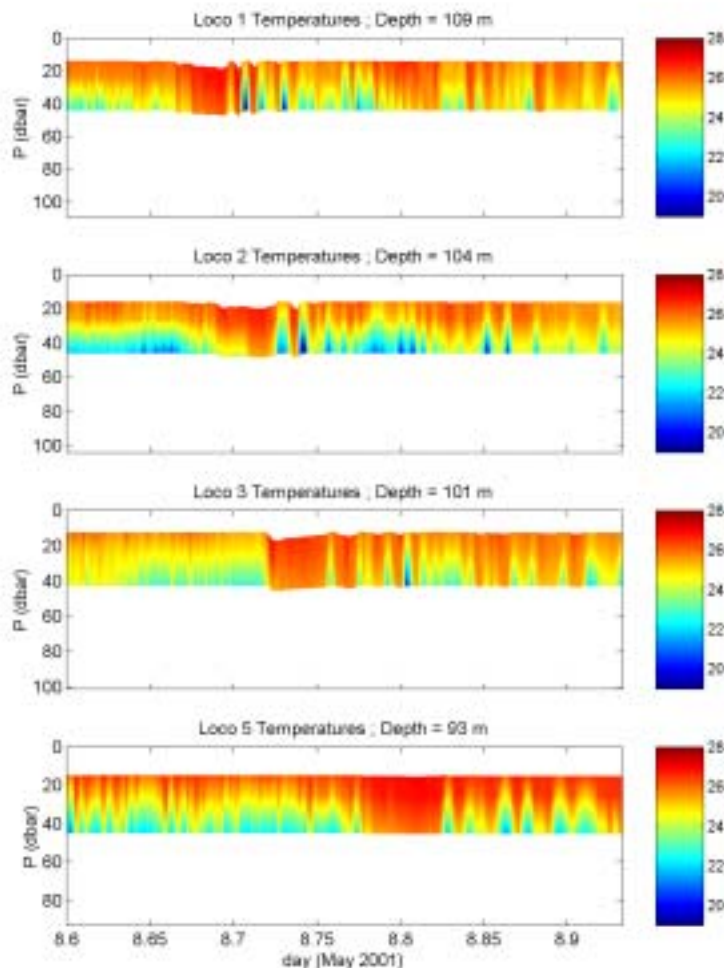


Figure 3. Temperature data from four south-group Locomoorings are shown, roughly from south to north going from top to bottom. Many steep high-amplitude internal waves are seen, some trackable across the array. The large wave of depression in the center is the on-shelf remnant of a 127-m amplitude transbasin solitary wave that originated in the Luzon Strait.

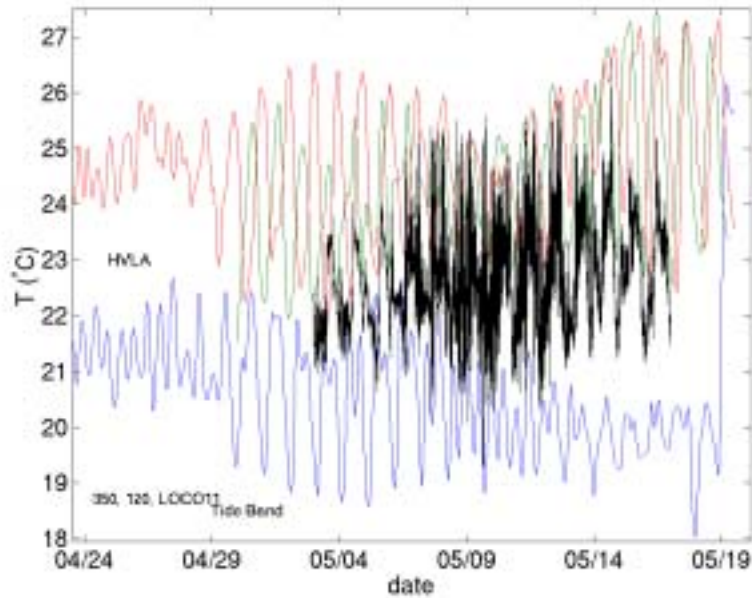


Figure 4. *ASIAEX mean water column temperatures are shown, computed from vertically spaced thermometers. These approximate the thermocline displacement since the first baroclinic mode is dominant. Date from the 350-m (blue), 120-m site (green) and Loco11 sites (red) are low-pass filtered and show the internal tide. 124-m site data (black) are not filtered. The elevated high-frequency internal waves of May 7-13 appear at time when internal tides are reduced, showing that the processes are not as closely linked as on the New England Shelf.*

PUBLICATIONS

Newhall, L. Costello, T. Duda, J. Dunn, G. Gawarkiewicz, J. Irish, J. Kemp, N. McPhee, S. Liberatore, J. Lynch,, W. Ostrom, T. Schroeder, R. Trask, K. Von der Heydt, "Preliminary acoustic and oceanographic observations from the ASIAEX 2001 South China Sea Experiment", WHOI Technical Report WHOI-2001-12, Sept. 2001.

T. F. Duda, J. F. Lynch and A. E. Newhall, "Comparison of ASIAEX South China Sea acoustic fluctuations with oceanographic variability", *J. Acoust. Soc. Am*, 111, p2458, 2002. (abstract)